

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	"BULOW"..... H. Formes.	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"..... Capt. E. Malchow	About WEDNESDAY, 18th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"FRINZ WALDEMAR"..... Capt. F. Isacke	SATURDAY, 21st May, Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"..... Capt. D. Lees	About TUESDAY, 30th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORMHO"..... Capt. F. Samhill	About end of May.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lancello	9th May, P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	CACHAR	Lauriol	9th May, at 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	YARRA	Lauriol	23rd May, P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Rigoler	24th May, at P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from 27 to 47, to 57, to 67, to 77, to 87, to 97, to 107, to 117, to 127, to 137, to 147, to 157, to 167, to 177, to 187, to 197, to 207, to 217, to 227, to 237, to 247, to 257, to 267, to 277, to 287, to 297, to 307, to 317, to 327, to 337, to 347, to 357, to 367, to 377, to 387, to 397, to 407, to 417, to 427, to 437, to 447, to 457, to 467, to 477, to 487, to 497, to 507, to 517, to 527, to 537, to 547, to 557, to 567, to 577, to 587, to 597, to 607, to 617, to 627, to 637, to 647, to 657, to 667, to 677, to 687, to 697, to 707, to 717, to 727, to 737, to 747, to 757, to 767, to 777, to 787, to 797, to 807, to 817, to 827, to 837, to 847, to 857, to 867, to 877, to 887, to 897, to 907, to 917, to 927, to 937, to 947, to 957, to 967, to 977, to 987, to 997, to 1007, to 1017, to 1027, to 1037, to 1047, to 1057, to 1067, to 1077, to 1087, to 1097, to 1107, to 1117, to 1127, to 1137, to 1147, to 1157, to 1167, to 1177, to 1187, to 1197, to 1207, to 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Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

	PER DOZ.
Soda Water	50 Cents.
Soda Water (Bombay bottles)	60
Potash, Seltzer & B. P. Soda	60
Lemonade	65
Tonic Water	75
Lithia Water	75
Ginger Ale	75
Sarsaparilla	75
Orange Champagne	75
Lemon Squash	75
Raspberrys	75

SPECIALITIES:

Stone Ginger Beer	85 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale	Plats 51; Spills 60
Lime Fruit Cham-	
pagne	Plats 51; Spills 60

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of
\$1.20, per dozen, and credited in full on being
returned in good condition.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 30th April 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1910.

THE OBSERVATORY.

There is no institution of greater service to the public than that in which "Time, Tide and Space are bound unto the task" of providing scientific men with certain data on which to base information of incalculable use to those who go down to the sea in ships, and of a value generally calculable to those who have an interest in those ships. The Hongkong Observatory's report for last year is a document of stern brevity, consisting of a few statements of fact which conceal from a casual reader the painstaking toil and learned skill of Mr. Flagg and Mr. Plummer and their assistants in the performance of their difficult and responsible duty. We, like others, have in our time attempted to be more or less funny at the expense of the "Clerk of the Weather," but when we find it on record that ninety per cent of the weather forecasts during a whole year were practical successes, and that the conscientious clerk is careful to tell us that of these 98 were absolutely and perfectly successful, we are not inclined to levity, but to wonder, and even admiration. In the scrupulously careful acknowledgments of and thanks for observations and meteorological telegrams from Manila and elsewhere, are hidden revelations of the enormous industry of the workers in the Observatory. As many as 14,725 days' observations from ships' log books have been made use of in the year by them. During that time 531 transits, or passages of celestial bodies across the meridian, have been observed. The axis of the transit instrument was levelled 262 times, which sounds a greater feat than the more difficult corrections of errors of azimuth of which with corrections of errors of collimation 18 were made. An error of collimation is that found in the transit instrument when the optical axis of the telescope is not quite perpendicular to the axis of the instrument. An error of azimuth is when the axis is not exactly east and west, or when the optical axis is not exactly in the meridian, and to correct this astronomical knowledge is required; with the aid of the meridian mark, time and calculation may be saved. We like the concluding paragraph of this, to the wise, interesting document. It says that "The errors of the Time Ball are given on Table I." Well, if that table be carefully examined, it will be found that during the whole year 1909 the Time Ball committed no errors!

VINGAR AND HONEY.

Bitterness provokes bitterness, and "more flies are caught with one drop of honey," says St. Francis of Sales, "than with a whole barrel full of vinegar." We fear that very often a good cause is prejudiced at the outset by a harsh word, an unjust phrase, a truth uttered with a sneer which poisons it. Let the necessary word be said without the harshness, let no injustice taint even our thought, far less our tongue, when dealing with the truth which should never be withheld by a sneer. The weapons which we put on when fighting an avowed enemy are instruments of tyranny if raised against a friend or the unarmed. Many bitter things are being thought and said about that section of the Reform Party in China which we may venture to call the semi-illiterate. This barbarous word describes a barbarous state of mind, and is less brutal than the epithet "pestiferous" applied to the educational condition of those whose intellects have been half-opened by a smattering of Western education. We ourselves also have said many bitter things about these young men. We should like to lay aside all feeling, and if the protestations of those of the "Young China" party who affirm that they are in a state of perfect charity with us, as we are with them, are true, we have a well-founded hope that we can all come to a better understanding of each other, and above all of our duty. The truth must not be shirked that there are large numbers of the "semi-illiterate." So many are they indeed that we are not exaggerating nor are we insulting a class when we state that some ninety per cent of the so-called "Foreign" educated students must be included. Some of them come from missionary schools, where they have studied English and arithmetic for a few years, and a very small amount of geography and history and one or two other subjects including perhaps Holy Scripture. In the latter subject we can give instances of students who, after more than six years of a missionary school where they had "graduated," appeared to be as learned in Bible History as our boyhood's friend and comrade as our old sage, Tom Sawyer, who, when asked the names of the first two Apostles, replied that they were "David and Goliath." Their English was good enough to be painfully bad, especially in composition, and even in plain copying. As for geography they did not know the names of all the capitals of Europe, and had apparently never heard of Liverpool or Manchester, England, but had heard vaguely of Santa Rosa Cal, or Tuskegon, Pa., or was it Ma, Or Gee? It is needless to say that of profane history their knowledge was as quaintly select as their ignorance of the sacred records of the Bible. That Julius Caesar discovered Great Britain and built a wall like the Great Wall of China and was crowned at Westminster Abbey, when many people were killed, will linger in our memory as a green oasis in the desert of the arid facts of English history. Yet these young men were prominent members of several patriotic societies, and posed as authorities on things foreign. One is headmaster of a Chinese Government School. Others are "graduates" from the latter class of establishment. They are wretchedly ignorant of everything save perhaps—and only perhaps—a little mathematics, in the rare cases where they have learnt a little from a first-class man, a Chinese, who after spending his best years abroad in study can get no better employment under the Government than the ill-paid thankless task of teaching an unruly set of young louts who are unfit to be his servants. They fancy they know far more than they could know had they studied hard under good teachers for far longer, and are so impatient of reproof that bad marks given an examination paper may cause a whole class to go on strike—an increasingly frequent and favorite way of showing a displeasure at a teacher. Indeed, it is not unknown for a whole school to go on strike, and insist on the removal or even dismissal of a teacher who has incurred their dislike. These, too, are the men who inspire the verbiage of the Cantonese in the verbiage of the Cantonese, who organize senseless and senseless strikes, and get up petitions against foreign loans, and who generally behave in an irresponsible and meddlesome manner. Many imagine that because they have studied for two or three years in a foreign country they are therefore the equals of anybody anywhere, and far superior to the stay-at-home plodders. When even a most earnest, hard-working, and brilliantly clever Chinese, after studying "Western Subjects" for six years in China, and having spent five more strenuous years at an American University, said with unaffected modesty that it was only during the last two years that he had set himself, and that a tremendous task he had set himself, and how far he still felt from his accomplishment, one may be excused for sharply rebuking the smaller ones who bring discredit on those thorough workers who merit our admiration. It is among the latter, not the former, that the great public men and the equally great-hearted and great-minded leaders who work silently and selflessly for great causes will in future be found. Not by self-assertiveness, nor by pretensions, immature intelligence, and meddlesomeness will the reform come.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German Mail of the 6th April has been delivered in London.

The s.s. *Saueria* arrived from Manila to-day; she will be drydocked at Taikeo's for repairs.

A SEAMAN from the s.s. *Empress of Japan* was fined \$5 at the Magistrate's this morning for assaulting a Police Constable and a further \$5 for behaving in a disorderly manner.

In the course of a certain action in the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Hinds declared that he appeared for two of the defendants under protest, as the question of substituted service was not applicable to that case.

The masters of three steam-launches were fined \$175, \$115 and \$80 in the Police Court this morning for carrying an excess of passengers to Chik Wan in connection with the Tin Hau (Goddess of Heaven) festival.

Two chair-coolies were fined \$5 each at the Magistrate's this morning for assaulting a European lady in Mosque Street. The coolies demanded more than their legal fare and on being refused attempted to strike the complainant.

THE *Strait Echo* says: "The Opium Monopoly employs 80 coolies, a large number, we are informed, that that employed by the last Farm. Last month (April) the monopoly prosecuted 28 people; this month there has only been half that number of cases so far."

THE N.G.I.s. *Cabri* which is due here on Sunday, the 8th inst., is bringing out a small contingent of Indian reliefs for the Macao garrison. The contingent is composed of 45 men—"Mahrattas" as they are called in Macao—under one native sergeant and commanded by one Portuguese officer.

S.S. "KWAIYANG."

WRECK SOLD BY AUCTION.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough put up for sale by public auction this afternoon the wreck of the s.s. *Kwaiyang*, as she lies on the Little Ockeru Island, near Amoy. Lot 1 was the wreck of the steamer. Bidding started at \$50 and rose by that amount to \$1,000 when subsequent offers were of \$1,000 and \$300, respectively, until \$1,600 was reached. At that figure the wreck was knocked down to Ah Wing. The same purchaser bought also Lot 2, all the cargo on board, which was sold for \$60.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY CO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th May.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company is convening a general meeting of shareholders for the 1st day of the 4th moon (the 11th inst.) for the purpose of electing, by vote, a suitable man to fill the important post of president of the Company, which has remained vacant for nearly a year by the resignation of H. E. Sir Chen Tung'iang. Recalling the frequent squabbles created by shareholders during the proceedings at previous meetings of the Company, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Tsoi Tung'ing, has been instructed to place a number of police officers in the immediate vicinity of the meeting hall to prevent disorder.

THE VICE-ROY.

It is reported that H. E. Viceroy Yuan has applied to the Imperial Government for one month's leave of absence to recuperate his health.

HONGKONG NEWSPAPERS.

The Viceroy has wired to the Ministry of Internal Affairs at Peking informing that Board that he has prohibited the admission of all Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong for circulation in Canton, and asking it not to take into consideration any representations that the Hongkong Chinese newspapers might bring to the notice of the Ministry, on the plea that the prohibition of their admission and circulation in Canton is disadvantageous to trade interests.

SIR CHEN TUNG.

The Chinese minister-designate, H. E. Sir Chen Tung'iang, is expected in Canton about the middle of this month on a visit to his home, before proceeding to his destination to take up his new appointment.

PLAGUE OUTBREAK.

An outbreak of plague has occurred in the town of Chiu Tsun and many cases of the disease have been reported during last week. The Canton Fong Pin Hospital has been requested to send immediately an experienced doctor to that town for service.

FAMINE IN HUNAN.

The Canton authorities have been, for the second time, requested by the officials of Hunan province to send orders on their behalf to Siam for a large quantity of rice to be sent to that province to supply the wants of the people there.

VICEROY IMPEACHED.

It is learnt that the Board of Censors has again memorialized the Throne impeaching H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun on account of his granting the concession of the Salt Monopoly for the two Kwang Provinces to private tenderers.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General to-day:

Manila, May 6, 1910, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Southern Luzon moving W. N. W. or N. W.

German Mail on Fire.

N. D. L. "GOEBEN" PUT BACK.

CARGO OF SILK DAMAGED.

On Wednesday last the German mail steamer *Goeben*, with a full complement of homeward bound passengers and the holds well filled with a valuable cargo of silk and general merchandise, left the harbour at noon for Singapore and Bremen via ports. The re-appearance of the stately liner in the harbour early to-day, therefore, denoted certain adventurous happenings which pointed to some mishap as having occurred on board while the vessel was yet a few hundred miles to the Southward of Hongkong. The surmises proved correct. When inquiries were instituted, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* learnt that fire had broken out on board the mail steamer and that she had put back to Hongkong to have her damaged cargo discharged and to undergo a survey before she can put out to sea again.

THE FIRST NEWS to be received in Hongkong of the outbreak of fire was a cabled message to the agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company in Hongkong (Messrs. Melchers and Co.) from the Captain when two miles north-west of Gap Rock. At 6 a.m. to-day Captain B. Wilhelm informed the Station reporting that fire had broken out in the hold of his steamer amongst the cargo. The fire was extinguished and Captain Wilhelm desired that a report of the occurrence might kindly be made by telegraph to the owners of the steamer. The report stated that the cargo was damaged, although the extent of the damage was not then known. The message added that lighters would be required to discharge the damaged cargo as soon as the *Goeben* got into port.

SURVEYORS COMMUNICATED WITH. No sooner did the message reach the office of Messrs. Melchers & Co. than the surveyors were communicated with as to the occurrence of the outbreak on board the *Goeben*. A representative of the firm of Messrs. Douglas and Goddard, surveyors on behalf of the underwriters, at once proceeded on board, while Mr. John Lambert, for Lloyd's Register, also crossed over to Kowloon to carry out a preliminary survey.

HOW THE OUTBREAK OCCURRED. Even before the huge liner drew alongside the No. 3 wharf at Kowloon, at 10 a.m. in order to be able to discharge her cargo into the godowns, a member of the *Hongkong Telegraph* staff was standing at the pier head awaiting the berthing of the *Goeben* so as to secure an authoritative and detailed account of the outbreak. The result of our representative's investigation follows.

NO. 6 HOLD. Situated at the stern of the vessel, and directly beneath the second class cabins and some of the stewards' quarters, No. 6 contained in the lower hold a cargo of miscellaneous Japanese goods—lacquer ware, matting, etc., and in the upper, bales of silk and sacks of sesame seed. Yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock one of two of the stewards attending the second-class remarked that the heat was unusually uncomfortable for the place and time. Presently they observed that the ventilators connecting with the hold were so hot that there could be but one explanation and but one thing to do. Their prompt report was followed by prompt action.

Everyone was called to fire-stations, and the second-class passengers migrated without flurry or discomfort to the first-class. The ship's engineers, justly proud of pumps which can flood a fiery furnace as big as, say Purgatory, in about an hour, set themselves steadily to get the fire under, and at about noon it was thought that it had been utterly extinguished. At four in the afternoon, however, it broke out again, if it had been extinct at all. Every one fell into his place in the methodical German way, even the stewards, and the work of extinguishing every spark and of getting up cargo from the hold continued until late at night. Indeed, work has been unceasing for some, although the lower hold had not yet been opened up at noon to-day.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

Until this lower hold has been pumped dry it will be impossible to estimate the extent of the damage. All that could be seen now was the rapping upper hold, empty of much of its cargo, and being rapidly cleared of the remainder. A few bundles of charred silk on the floor of the upper hold showed how fiercely the red enemy must have blazed beneath. Bales upon bales of silk, some damaged by water from the hose, and some by steam vapour, were piled on deck, testifying to the energy of the ship's crew. Hundreds of damaged bales of sesame seed had to be jettisoned. A damp seed is a bad business in the hold of a ship. The loose silk is being put into baskets and will subsequently be valued separately. The damage done by steam will also be differentially calculated, as it will prove less in extent and gravity to that done by the sea-water from the hose, or the pipes. As for the cargo in the lower hold it is not yet possible to say anything except that some must have been destroyed by fire and that the rest is under water.

CHIEF OF EFFICIENCY.

With an absence of fuss, which does credit even to such well-known, hard and efficient workers as the officers and men of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, the fire was put out, the cargo was partly jettisoned, partly shifted and partly flooded, the second-class passengers all snugly put back in their own quarters again, and nothing to show that there had happened anything at all out of the way, except the piles of straw-packed bales of silk on the deck above the second-class. An officer on board who told our representative that he had been at work since yesterday morning, and would get no time for rest till this afternoon, showed a cheerful

and "disinterested" worthy of remark. He attended to the passengers to-day with all the alacrity and attentive politeness which we are accustomed to associate with the officers of the German mail ship.

"Quite cheerfully!" said a huge stout seaman, describing his heavy work of yesterday and last night, or rather the spirit of himself and his fellow-workers. This seems to have been the keynote throughout. Only those who have been through a fire at sea will be able to fully appreciate not so much the perfect discipline of the men of the *Goeben*, for we are accustomed to that in men who have served in the German Navy, but their ready cheerfulness in and after such a tricky, troublesome and nervous business.

THE DAMAGED CARGO is being disembarked and put in the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. at Kowloon. 476 bales of silk, whose value must be anything between \$300,000 and half a million dollars, were shipped from Hongkong. It is at present quite impossible to tell which bales have been damaged by steam only, in which case the outside but not the contents may be injured, and which by sea-water from the pumps. Every bale will have to be carefully examined by Captain Arthur Douglas and Messrs. Goddard and Douglas who is surveyor for the Germanischer Lloyd. Any estimate made by guess-work is, we are assured by those who ought to know, likely to be very wide of the mark.

"GOEBEN'S DEPARTURE. The *Goeben* has sustained absolutely no damage, and, as advertised elsewhere, she leaves again for Europe, at noon, to-morrow, Saturday.

THE PASSENGER LIST. When the *Goeben* left Hongkong on Wednesday, at noon, she had the following saloon passengers on board, bound for Bremen and ports en route:

Messrs. Guy Ayrault, C. Alestry and Roo van Alderswereld, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Anken, Miss Baisch, Bishop Brent, Messrs W. J. Banish, J. Braun, Raymond C. Brown, Belmont, Dr. E. C. Buell, Mrs. Bavin, Messrs F. Blum, Bauer, Fritz Ulrich Graf von Bismarck, Dahlen, A. Berker and M. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Bisse, Mr. and Mrs. Brockwell, Mr. A. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Connolly, Messrs G. H. Corrie, Jr., D. L. P. Le Corquillo and family, Miss E. Carruthers, Messrs A. J. MacClure, Chang, Deuter, C. Dainel and P. W. Dorow, Mrs. van Delde, Mrs. L. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. England, Mr. A. Eberle, Mr. K. E. van Eck, Capt. and Mrs. Freese, Miss O. R. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Granville, Mr. Gaenzel, Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Gardner, Mr. Godeir, Mr. and Mrs. Groce, Miss A. Hagelen, Mr. and Mrs. Hauptmann, Homan, Messrs Hagemeier and family, E. S. Hoonen, Heyrick, Henning, O. Hilland and family, Capt. and Mrs. Haertel and child, Rev. Manuel Bento da Jesus, Messrs E. K. Jacob, J. Jacobson Aug. Th. Jansen, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Koepf, Messrs Joseph Koepf, A. Klatt, Miss Kamenzaga, Mr. and Mrs. Kaemmerer, Mrs. P. C. Klenz, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. A. Lay and family, V. Klenz, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. C. V. Logan, Dir. Lohmann and family, Mrs. C. V. Logan, baby and governess, Mr. Daniel Lang, Mr. E. Marten, Baron G. de Mevius, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mazzuchelli, and servant, Miss Moore, Mr. Meyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maguire, Messrs Wm. C. Veldner, G. Hensalme Marney, Prince Narit, Niblock, Onnen and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Oldham, Mr. Olson and family, Miss F. Omland, Messrs A. E. Palmer, Wm. T. Pastore, Alfred Richter and G. Rexhausen, Miss Rawley, Mr. Roll, Miss Ruh, Miss S. H. Reeves, Messrs A. J. Schrevald, A. Scogliotti, A. Seipel and children, Rev. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schlimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Aalter, Mr. and Mrs. G. U. Schermerman, Messrs Regierungssassessor Hans Stubevauch, F. W. Speidel, P. A. van der Stadt and family, Louis Schwarz, Serge and Wilh. Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Tolhurst, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Vozel, Mr. Carl August Webers and Mrs. C. Wright.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES MENTIONED IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Hazelard, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Wong Fu Ng, a comrade, is seeking to recover from the Albert Alexander Johnson, Master Mariner, the sum of \$1,000 as damages for alleged false imprisonment and assault. Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton was for the defendant.

Mr. Shenton submitted that the case should be tried before a jury.

Mr. Davidson contended that the only question which required a jury to decide was the question of damages.

Mr. Shenton said it was quite clear from the authorities that a case for wrongful imprisonment required a jury.

His Lordship decided that the case should go before a jury.

Mr. Davidson asked to be supplied with particulars by the defendant.

After considerable discussion, his Lordship directed Mr. Shenton to supply whatever particulars he thought his friend was entitled to.

Mr. Shenton asked for particulars as to the false charges.

Mr. Davidson said his friend already possessed the particulars.

Mr. Shenton said that whatever knowledge he had made no difference in his application to be supplied with particulars.

The matter is to be argued in Chambers.

THIS is from the *Strait Echo* of 27th ult.—Col. Bob Love dropped in to-day to talk about the late Mr. Brebner, whom he knew for years. He was a bright journalist, with a sense of humour. The Colonel says he used to write his leaders at three in the morning, and always had half a dozen ready in his pocket, so that such *livid* reports should not interfere with the serious business of his life, which meant absorbing inspiration.

UNITED LANKATS PLANTATIONS

PROPOSAL TO DISPOSE OF PROPERTY TO NEW COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the United Lankat Plantations Company was held recently, at Winchester House, London, at which a resolution was passed authorizing the board to sell the company's rubber plantations to a new company to be formed.

Mr. J. A. H. Drought presided, and moved the resolution. He said that, in the opinion of the directors, the time had now arrived to separate the cultivation of rubber from that of tobacco. It was chiefly desirable that this should be done because it was not possible for their administrator and managers to divert their attention from tobacco and look after the rubber. A separate staff must be formed, who would devote their time and attention to making the rubber estates as perfect as possible. The transaction, looked at from a financial point of view, would be a family affair, the shares of the new company being divided among the holders of ordinary shares in the new company, proportionately to the extent of their existing interest.

In the course of discussion several shareholders, while complimenting the board on the way in which the affairs of the company were conducted, could not see the advantages of the change proposed. At previous meetings the fact had been emphasised that if the company had both rubber and tobacco it would have two strings to its bow.

Mr. Rickman pointed out that, although rubber was now in a pound now, this could not last. The supply would in due course overtake the demand. He could remember similar booms in cinchona bark and indigo.

Mr. Tighe, who said he had been the manager of large tea companies in the East, supported the action of the board, and said that it was impossible for any one or two men to successfully cultivate rubber on an estate, where the whole of their attention was required for tobacco.

The chairman, replying on the discussion, repeated and emphasised the argument used by Mr. Tighe. At certain times of the year even a few hours neglect of a tobacco plantation might mean the loss of thousands of pounds. The rubber plantations were a long way from the tobacco, and required more attention than shareholders had any idea of. Another thing was that they were expecting trouble with labour. The great and increasing demand for coolies was leading to the practice of coolie cribbing; coolie brokers went on to estates disguised as fruit vendors, and gave the coolies heavy bribes to leave. The directors did not, however, anticipate serious trouble in this regard because this company treated its coolies well. The chief thing was that there were seasons when the tobacco required watching day and night, and the European staff in control had at such times to give it undivided attention.

Mr. Nelson, a director, also spoke explaining that one great difficulty in running a combined rubber and tobacco plantation was due to the difference in wages paid to the coolies employed in the two classes of cultivation. Those who were employed on the rubber estates were well paid; but those engaged in tobacco cultivation were extraordinarily well paid; they received double as much as those on the rubber plantation. If these two classes of men were under one management, jealousy would naturally be felt on the part of those receiving the inferior wages and trouble would consequently arise.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st May, 1910.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

	1909.	1910.
Tytam (6' 3" below)	51' 10" below	51' 10" below
Tytam (21' 8" below)	25' 0" below	25' 0" below
Tytam (17' 1" below)	20' 3" below	20' 3" below
Tytam (17' 1" below)	20' 3" below	20' 3" below
Pokfulum (27' 4" below)	24' 10" below	24' 10" below
Wong-nai-chung (33' 21" below)	38' 8" below	38' 8" below

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Tytam	55,718,000	75,210,000
Tytam Byewash	781,000	487,000
Tytam Intermediate	112,499,000	99,657,000
Pokfulum	11,610,000	15,625,000
Wong-nai-chung	2,704,000	1,935,000

Total..... 183,322,000 197,034,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of April.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
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Consumption... 1,540,000 1,178,000 gallons

Estimated population... 108,410 210,210

Consumption per head per day..... 18.4 17.7 gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main districts during April in both years.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

	1909.	1910.
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Kowloon (3' 3" below) 99,235,000 166,500,000 gallons

Estimated population... 87,200 97,000

Consumption per head per day..... 9.0 7.7 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Education in Hongkong.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following report of the Education Committee was laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday:

The committee, consisting of the undersigned, were appointed by His Excellency the Governor to consider and report upon the questions embodied in the terms of reference, Appendix A. A further question having reference to the nomenclature which should be adopted to describe the various classes of schools, and their internal divisions was subsequently referred to us. In our report we have adopted the nomenclature which we recommend and which is given in Appendix B.

The committee met seven times, and between our meetings correspondence was circulated. No evidence was taken orally; but where necessary, questions were referred to educationists whose opinions it was thought desirable to obtain.

Building the opinion that most of the questions to us depend for their answers upon financial considerations, we first turned our attention to the

STAFFING OF SCHOOLS.

Since the provision of the staff is the principal item of school expenditure. This question involved the preliminary consideration of the nature of the Chinese staff. Next, was considered the financial result which might be expected to follow from an insistence upon the staffs thus found to be necessary. Here distinct inquiries had to be made to distinguish between the cases of Government Schools, the loss caused by the proposed increase of staff was more than counter-balanced by an expected increase of fees; so that, without overstepping the limit set by the preface to the terms of reference, it was possible to recommend an extension of the existing number of lower Grade English Schools. In the case of the Grant Schools, there was no such surplus available. On the other hand, the existing staffs fulfilled already, or nearly fulfilled, our requirements in most cases; and we were of opinion that our proposals would cause a considerable loss to the schools concerned. When therefore we proceeded to our next task, and considered what adjustments were advisable in the method of assessing the grant in order to secure greater efficiency, we felt that the average rate per unit need not be increased.

EFFECT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

outlined above will be, we hope, a considerably increased standard of efficiency in Government schools, with no loss of the numbers attending them, which increase will be paid for by the recent increase of school fees; while in Grant Schools what increase in efficiency is needed to bring them up to the desired standard will be provided without putting an unusual strain upon their resources.

COSTLINESS OF AN ENGLISH STAFF.

It should be the policy of the Government to take measures for the adequate training of Chinese masters.

We desire further to point out that our recommendation of a higher grant for the removal and upper classes involves a detailed examination of the pupils in the removal. This and the necessary supervision of the proposed Lower Grade Schools will throw a large increase of work upon the Education Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Staff—Qualifications.—Ratio of English and Chinese masters to pupils, and to one another.—English mistresses.

All Chinese masters in Government and Grant Schools, except such as may be specially exempted upon such grounds as long experience or previous training, should go through a three years course of training at the Technical Institute.

FACILITIES SHOULD BE GRANTED IN THE NORMAL CLASS AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF PUPIL TEACHERS FROM GRANT SCHOOLS.

Note.—Pupil teachers from the three Upper Grade District Schools already attend this class.

It is not intended by this recommendation to discourage such schools as may prefer to do so from training their own pupil teachers.

CERTIFICATED ENGLISH MISTRESSES MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR CHINESE MISTRESSES IN THE LOWER CLASSES OF UPPER GRADE SCHOOLS, AND IN LOWER GRADE SCHOOLS.

Forty should be considered, the maximum number of pupils which can be taught efficiently by one English or Chinese master.

LOWER GRADE SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE AND THE LOWER CLASSES OF UPPER GRADE SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO BE ADEQUATELY STAFFED, FOR EVERY DIVISION OF NOT MORE THAN FORTY PUPILS THERE IS ONE SECOND-YEAR CHINESE MASTER.

Provided that if one third-year Chinese master or a certificated English mistress be substituted for one second-year Chinese master, then one first-year Chinese master may be substituted for another second-year Chinese master.

Note.—Thus for any three divisions in a lower grade school or in the lower classes of an upper grade school, there would be the following alternatives of staff:—

(a) Three second-year masters;

(b) One third-year master or certificated English mistress;

One second-year master;

One first-year master.

VI. The removal and upper classes of a school for Chinese should be considered adequately staffed, if the proportion of English to Chinese masters is not less than two to three.

SINCE NO THIRD-YEAR COURSE HAS HITHERTO BEEN GIVEN AT THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, REASONABLE TIME SHOULD BE GIVEN TO GRANT SCHOOLS TO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH ADEQUATE CHINESE STAFFS IN THE FOLLOWING WAY:—

In assessing the adequacy of Chinese staffs for the school year ending in 1911, a second-year master should be accepted in place of a third-year master, and a first-year master should be accepted in place of a second-year master; and for 1912, a second-year master should be accepted in place of a third-year master.

EFFECT OF THESE PROPOSALS.—PROPOSED NEW SCHOOLS.

VII.

The reduction in the numbers at Queen's College and the District Schools caused by the limitation of numbers in a division to forty, which is estimated at 304, should be made up by the provision by Government of three lower grade schools for Chinese, situated at Tai Ping Shan, Wanai and Yaumati respectively. Each school should provide accommodation for a maximum enrolment of 120.

Note.—In spite of the reduction in the numbers at Queen's College and the District Schools, the recent increase of fees at these schools will, it is estimated, provide a surplus revenue over that collected in 1909 of \$1,712.

The total net cost of the three proposed new schools is estimated at \$7,710 annually, exclusive of the cost of their supervision by the Education Department, and of capital charges.

CHANG'S IN ASSESSING THE GRANTS AT GRANT SCHOOLS.

IX.

Capitation grants of \$4, \$11 or \$10 should be given for upper and removal classes, and of \$15, \$14, or \$13 for lower classes. The grant for lower grade schools should remain as at present.

Note.—The present maximum grant of 35 shillings equals \$10 with exchange at 1/9.

X.

In assessing the capitation grant, the Director of Education should be guided equally by (a) the sufficiency of the staff, and (b) the standard of instruction and general character and tone of the school, i.e., where he considered that one only of those two factors was deficient, he would recommend a reduction of one grade only in the grant. But he might report a school as being inefficient within the meaning of section 29 of the Code for serious shortcomings in respect of one factor only.

XI.

In present circumstances, and as a means of rapidly improving the standard of education in the higher classes, an Oxford Local Grant should be given on the following scale:—

Preliminary.	Junior.	Senior.
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Pass under age.	Pass under age.	Pass under age.
Pass over age.	Pass over age.	Pass over age.
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Pass under age.	Pass under age.	Pass under age.
Pass over age.	Pass over age.	Pass over age.
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Pass under age.	Pass under age.	Pass under age.
Pass over age.	Pass over age.	Pass over age.

To earn the grant for senior honours the candidate should have passed in certain subjects which the University authority may hereafter declare to be essential.

Note.—The above recommendations are calculated upon the figures for 1909 to give a gain of \$795 to boys' schools and a loss of \$763 to girls' schools, assuming that girls' schools will in future be as successful in passing pupils for the Oxford Local as boys' schools were in 1909.

XII.

The Government should control the amount spent upon Grant Schools in the following way:—

In preparing his annual estimates, the Director should submit separate estimates of the numbers of pupils in each Grant School, and in the case of upper grade schools, separate estimates of the numbers in (i) the lower classes, and (ii) the removal and upper classes. The capitation grants should be paid upon these numbers as a maximum. In preparing his first estimate under this scheme the Director of Education should base his calculations on the figures for 1909, and any desired increase upon these figures should form the subject of a special application from the school concerned.

XIII.

The numbers of pupils thus made eligible to earn grants in lower classes and lower grade schools should not be increased for the present.

OTHER PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AND GRANT SCHOOLS.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—AGE LIMIT.—SCHOLARSHIP.—NEGATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

XIV.

An entrance examination in Chinese, based upon a presumed two years' study, should be passed by all Chinese pupils in Chinese dress, before they are admitted to Grant Schools.

Note.—This rule has been in force at Government schools for several years.

XV.

In the lower classes (8, 7 and 6) of upper grade schools age limits of 14, 15 and 16 years respectively should be enforced as a condition precedent to admission. In the removal and upper classes pupils over twenty-one years of age should not be permitted to remain in attendance without the special sanction of the Director of Education.

XVI.

The following scholarships should be given annually:—

(a) Not more than ten free scholarships (tenable for three years from grant vernacular schools to the three proposed lower grade English schools)

(b) Not more than one free scholarship from each of the following lower grade English schools, Ping Shan, Tai Po, Cheung Chau, school for Indians and the three proposed schools into Saiyungpau, Yumai and Wanai each tenable for two years.

(c) A free scholarship for the top boy in each class (except Class 4) of Saiyungpau. Wanai and Yaumati, tenable for one year.

(d) Four free scholarships and two of \$30 per annum from Class 4 Saiyungpau to Queen's College.

(e) Three free scholarships and two of \$30 from Wanai to Queen's College, as above.

(f) Two free scholarships and one of \$40 from Yaumati to Queen's College, as above.

(g) Five free scholarships from Class 4 at Queen's College into the upper school tenable for three years.

Scholarships should not be granted to pupils who are obviously not in need of financial assistance.

We do not recommend the continuance of scholarships from the Vernacular Grant Girls Schools into the Bellis Public School.

XVII.

The Committee have carefully considered, and are unable to recommend the following proposals:—

(i) The fixing of a ratio between the numbers in the upper and lower classes of schools, which the proposed lower rate of Grants to the lower classes and the proposed limitations of the numbers in the lower classes render unnecessary.

(ii) The charging of higher fees in the upper classes of schools;

(iii) Any compulsion by the Government upon Grant Schools in respect of the rate of fees which they shall charge to pupils.

Note.—In Government schools the fees have recently been raised. In Grant Schools we recognize the general principle that the Government should so far as is possible abstain from interfering with their internal economy. Owing to the quasi-charitable nature of many of these organisations exceptions to such a rule would of necessity be very numerous.

(iv) Regulations regarding superannuation;

Note.—In practice it is found that pupils invariably leave if they fail to get on at school; and therefore such a rule is not needed. At Queen's College where it has theoretically been in force for some years, it is to apply it has not yet arisen.

(v) Special rates of fees in favour of (a) British subjects or the children of residents of the Colony, (b) Boarders, (c) where more than one of a family is in attendance at school.

Note.—The Committee have carefully considered these suggestions, which at first sight seem reasonable and attractive. We were however led to discard them for the following reasons:—Proposals (v) and (c) would be difficult to administer, would almost inevitably lead to abuses, and would be unpopular with the Chinese. Such distinctions between British subjects and aliens are moreover not made at home nor in China. Proposal (d) would be of special benefit to aliens who have come to Hongkong for education, as for instance waiters and strays collected by Missions up country in China and brought to Hongkong, e.g., the children at the Berlin Foundling Home. In the limited resources at the disposal of education we hesitate to support this proposal.

XVIII.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND GIRLS SCHOOLS.

The Committee are of opinion that Queen's College may well be developed on the lines of a school primarily intended to feed the University. This end will at present be best served by paying special attention to the classes preparing candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations.

The normal class is a very valuable feature of the College, and one to which due importance should be attached.

XIX.

While the training of Chinese women teachers is highly desirable, attendance at the Technical Institute cannot be expected of them. Otherwise there do not appear to be good grounds for any marked differential treatment between boys and girls schools, to which we need draw attention.

EDWARD A. IRVING, Chairman.

G. H. Victoria, A. W. Brewin, P. M. de Marla, Lau Chi Pak, T. K. Dally, Hon. Secretary.

Education Office, 24th March, 1910.

THE OPENING SALE AT THE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, MING LEE, ON THE 5TH ULT, WERE MARKED BY AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT. IN THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. HALE AND SON WAS A LOT DESCRIBED AS "RUBBER SUBSTITUTE." WHEN THE AUCTIONEER OF THE FIRM ROSE A MEMBER OF ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN FIRM ALSO ROSE AND PROTESTED AGAINST SUCH AN ITEM BEING INCLUDED IN A RUBBER SALE AT THOSE "RESPECTABLE ROOMS." THE AUCTIONEER IMMEDIATELY WITHDREW THE LOT.

FOR A combination of dops comfort and consummate ingenuity in attempting to get the forbidden stuff through the customs, a pillow brought from Amoy by a Chinese labourer who arrived on the Yungchow recently, easily takes the prize. The pillow, says the *Manila Cable*, Four hundred little opium pills made to imitate cotton seed were found neatly encased among the cotton stuffing of a pillow claimed by the collector, together with other things, as his personal property, at the baggage office on Thursday evening. But for Schwartzkopf's finely developed olfactory organ the swag would have passed through unnoticed, and Mr. Chino would now be enjoying the rare comfort of resting his thick place on the rest of the dops, while under the influence of one of the little pills and with the supply for a prolonged "tee" within easy reach.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 6th, 5.00 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. R. S. Kadoorie & Co.,—

Alliars 6/9

Anglo-Javas Tls. 23

Anglo-Malays 31/- ex div.

Balgownie 107/6

Batu Tiga 107/6

Bertam 107/6

Bukit Kajangs 107/6

Bukit Rajahs 107/6

Carey Uniteds 37/6 prem.

Castellfields 120/-

Changkat Serdangs \$20

Cheras 131/-

Damanaras 170/-

Eastern Internationals 35/- prem.

Fed. Selapongs 53/25

Glennahs 135/-

Glennahs 135/-

Golden Hopes 135/-

Highlands and Lowlands 157/- ex div.

Indragiris 154/3

Inch Kenneths 154/3

Jequies 154/3

Jonglancers 154/3

Kamunings 154/3

Kuala Lumpur 154/3

Landrons (fully paid) 140/-

Lansdowns (ppd.) 112/6 prem.

Labus 100/-

Linggis 63/-

London Asiatics 155/-

London Ventures 155/-

Merlimas 155/-

Pajans 158/-

Pegohs 158/-

Rubber Trusts 65/- prem. ex n. l.

Saggas 310/-

Sandycrofts 140/-

Sapongs 140/-

Seafields 40/- prem.

Shelfords 80/-

Singapore & Johore 152/-

Sumatra Parass 155/-

Sungai Chohs 155/-

Sungei Kapars 155/-

Tandjongs 155/-

Tangkabs 155/-

Ulu Ratu 155/-

United Serdangs 155/-

United Selapongs 155/-

United Sumatras 155/-

United Langkats 155/-

Para Rubber 112/6 per lb.

SHANGHAI RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

The results of the remaining races of the Shanghai Spring Meeting are as follows:—
PARI-MUTUEL STAKES.—One mile and a half.
Royal Rose (Burkill) 1
Fabulus (Moller) 2
Sandy (Hayes) 3
Time: 3m. 37 2/5 sec.
Record time: 3m. 9 2/5 sec.
RACING STAKES.—One mile.
Heroic (Jones) 1
Parsimon Tree (Vida) 2
Mahalla (Wuilleumier) 3
Time: 2m. 15 1/5 sec.
Record time: 2m. 24 1/5 sec.
YANGTZE CUP.—One mile and three quarters.
Buckingham (Johnstone) 1
Sutlej (Vida) 2
Banff (Burkill) 3
Time: 2m. 12 2/5 sec.
Record time: 3m. 43 4/5 sec.
MAMCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Warwick (Dalglish) 1
Kismet (Rallton) 2
Edendale (Johnstone) 3
Time: 2m. 54 3/5 sec.
Record time: 2m. 33 4/5 sec.
CONSOLATION STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Orcas (Rower) 1
Argante (Meyerink) 2
Lamerton (Johnstone) 3
Time: 2m. 54 3/5 sec.
CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Marbles (Springfield) 1
Spring Rose (Burkill) 2
Sagittarius (Moller) 3
Times: 2m. 50 sec.
Record time: 2m. 33 4/5 sec.
A protest having been lodged against Marbles' win and sustained, the final decision of the race was announced to be as follows:—
Spring Rose 1
Sagittarius 2
Blirup Cup 3
NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Seven furlongs.
Porsush (Vida) 1
Caoutchouc (Lindsay) 2
Koras (Burkill) 3
Time: 2m. 01 4/5 sec.
Record time: 1m. 45 2/5 sec.

THE WEATHER.

On the 6th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately in the Philippines, the depression having advanced in a N.W. direction towards the neighbourhood of S.E. Luzon. Pressure has given way also over China and Japan, particularly over the latter. It is highest over the Pacific to the East of Japan. Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh to strong N.E. winds over the N.E. part of the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the Matter of the Estate of FREDERICK CAMPBELL, late of the "Globe Hotel" Gentleman, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in CLAIMS to or against the above Estate to the 5th day of June, 1910.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Under- signed by the above date.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1910.
J. H. KEMP, Official Administrator.

TO LET.

25,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Kowloon (K. M. L. 51), with 100 feet Sea Frontage and right to build a Pier, suitable for Coal and/or Timber Storage.

For particulars, apply to—
L. M. ALVARES,
40, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. 1356

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA."

Captain Eckhorn, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO:—

Ex ss. *France* from Abus.

Ex ss. *Barron* from Bordeaux.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1910. 1355

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN."

Captain B. Wilhelm will leave TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. 14

Events Coming.

Friday, 6th May.

Hughes and Hough, auction sale of miscellaneous articles, 11 a.m.

Hughes and Hough, auction sale of the Wreck of s.s. *Kwaiyang*, 4 p.m.

Saturday, 7th May.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$50,000 }	\$2,028,918	£2 1/2/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	4 %	{ \$950 sellers London £91.10/ }
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	7	£6	{ \$4,000 \$10,000 }	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909 .....	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$100,000 \$185,000 Tls. 22,150 Tls. 115,253 Tls. 146,188 }	none	\$10 for 1908.....	6 %	175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$12,242 \$105,246 \$7,108 }	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 115 sellers
Union Assurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$12,242 \$105,246 \$7,108 }	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$204,405 \$109,264 }	\$707,937	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$200
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$550,348 \$61,168 }	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$140,000 }	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$342 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,743 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$250,000 }	Dr. \$3,777	5 % for 1906 .....	...	\$81 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$250,000 \$100,000 \$103,545 \$19,100 }	NIL	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$33 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$240,000 \$720,000 \$100,000 \$65,000 \$40,980 }	\$20,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 %	\$30 s. & ss.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	{ \$10,000 \$240,000 \$720,000 \$100,000 \$65,000 \$40,980 }	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154 .....	...	\$70 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$240,000 \$720,000 \$100,000 \$65,000 \$40,980 }	\$12,994	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	94/- sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$10 \$5	{ \$10,000 \$240,000 \$720,000 \$100,000 \$65,000 \$40,980 }	\$8,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % 3 1/2 %	\$6 sellers \$141 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$83,620 }	Dr. \$8,000	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$178 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$83,620 }	Dr. \$135,803	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$28
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$83,620 }	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09 .....	...	Tls. 900 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$84,390 none }	\$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 18 sales Pa. 20 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$84,390 none }	none	First year .....	...	Pa. 20 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	£1 £1	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$84,390 none }	Dr. \$1,191	\$1 per share 13th dividend .....	...	\$81 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fouwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,275 \$252,750 \$8,460 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.....	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$5,500,000 \$31,693 \$30,000 \$88,442 }	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$57 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$5,500,000 \$31,693 \$30,000 \$88,442 }	\$23,765	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	...	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$550,000 \$5,500,000 \$31,693 \$30,000 \$88,442 }	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910.....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.....	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 121 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	Tls. 4,314 \$24,642	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	\$1,277	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. \$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares for half year ending 31.12.09 .....	...	\$16 buyers \$107 sales \$81
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	\$2,791	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$103 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$81 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	\$2,622	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$30 buyers.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited.....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	Tls. 63,969	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909.....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 111
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	\$1,958	Final of \$2.80 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 s. and ss.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$600,000 \$10,000 \$350,000 }	...	...	...	...
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.....	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 250,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 1351 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	{ Tls. 250,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$61 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 250,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 1	{ Tls. 250,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	Tls. 4,899	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 75
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 250,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 250 ex div.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	£648	15 % per share for 1908 .....	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	NIL	60 cents for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$61,138	10 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$2 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	2,622	80 cents for 1909	9 1/2 %	\$81 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$1,200	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$1,892	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$71 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$4,290	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$30 ex div. sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$11,798	Final of \$8 for 1909	10 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$21
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1909	6 %	Tls. 1,450 s.
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$2,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	5 %	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	Pa. 18,640	None	5 %	\$160 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	...	None	5 %	\$12 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$20	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 300 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	Dr. \$31,006	None .....	...	\$25 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	563	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	6 %	\$9 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$12 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$61 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$2 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,500 \$15,000 \$40,000 }	...	...	...	...

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



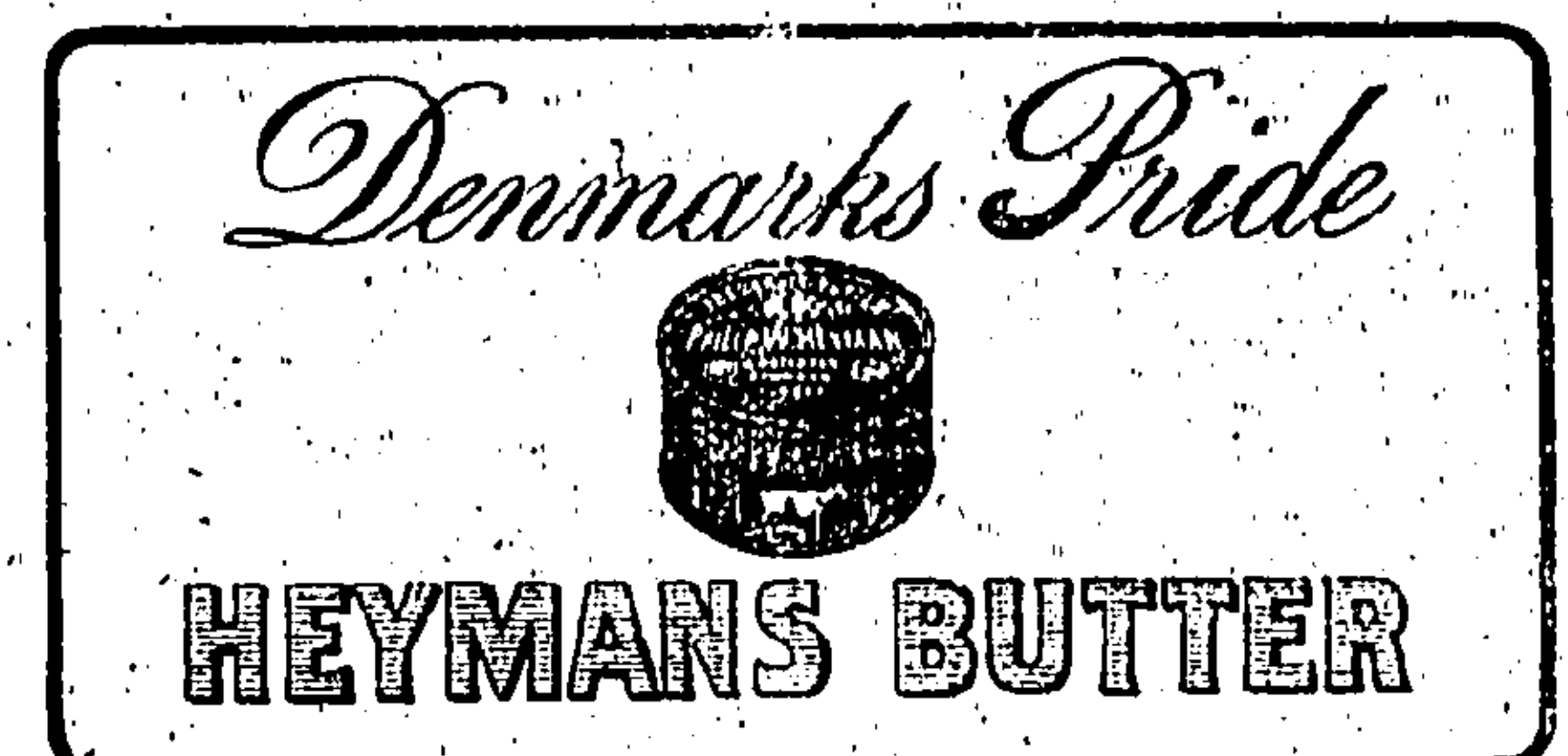
"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regal a A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Parafitos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Fines, Conchas Fines, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

MOHIDEEN &
CO.FINEST ASSORTED
COLLECTION
OF
CEYLON
JEWELLERYAND
GEMSof all kinds in stock.
Gold Guaranteed.2B, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hanchang, 18th March, 1910

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.



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ROYAL STANDARD
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(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

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TYPEWRITERS.

GRAMAPHONES.

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

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MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

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